BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed at No. 39, Calle Reconquista, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 39 Calle Reconquista, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left.

Price $40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and $45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single Number $4.

Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion $3; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interests, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c, Gratis.

No. 1537. BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, April 5, 1856. Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Russian Acceptance of the Austrian Bases.

The following is a translation of the circular issued by the Russian Government to its diplomatic agents, in which it announces the acceptance of the Austrian proposals. This document is dated St. Petersburgh, Jan. 19:—

"Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited by the intelligence that propositions of peace concerted between the Allied Powers and Austria had been transmitted to St. Petersburgh through the intervention of the Cabinet of Vienna.

"Already the Imperial Cabinet, upon its side, had made a step in the path of conciliation, by pointing out, in a dispatch bearing date the 23d of December, published in all the foreign journals, the sacrifices which it was prepared to make, with a view to the restoration of peace.

"This twofold proceeding proved the existence on either side of a desire to profit by the compulsory cessation imposed by the rigour of the season on the military operations, in order to respond to the unanimous wishes which were everywhere manifested in favour of a speedy peace.

"In the despatch cited above the Imperial government had taken for basis the four points of guarantee admitted by the Conferences at Vienna, and had proposed, with regard to the third point,—which had alone led to the rupture of the Conferences,—a solution which differed rather in form than in substance from the one put forward at that epoch by the Allied Powers.

"The propositions transmitted to-day by the Austrian government speak of the same fundamental proposition—that is to say, the neutralisation of the Black Sea by a direct treaty between Russia and the Porte, to regulate by common agreement the number of ships of war which each of the adjacent powers reserves the right of maintaing for the security of its coasts. They only differ appreciably from those contained in the despatch of the 23d of December by the proposal for rectifying the frontier between Moldavia and Bessarabia, in exchange for the places on the Russian territory in the actual occupation of the enemy.

"This is not the place to inquire if these propositions unite the conditions necessary for insuring the repose of the East and the security of Europe, rather than those of the Russian government. It is sufficient here to establish the point, that at last an agreement has been actually arrived at on many of the fundamental bases for peace.

"Due regard being had to this agreement, to the wishes manifested by the whole of Europe, and to the existence of a coalition the tendency of which was every day to assume larger proportions, and considering the sacrifices which a protraction of the war imposes upon Russia, the Imperial government had deemed it its duty not to delay by accessory discussions a work the success of which would respond to its heartfelt wishes.

"It has, in consequence, just given its adhesion to the propositions transmitted by the Austrian government as a project of preliminaries for negotiations for peace.

"By the energy of its attitude in the face of a formidable coalition, Russia has given a measure of the sacrifices which she is prepared to make to defend her honour and dignity; by this act of moderation the Imperial government gives at the same time a new proof of its sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood, to conclude a struggle so grievous to civilization and humanity, and to restore to Russia and to Europe the blessings of peace.

"It has a right to expect that the opinion of all civilised nations will appreciate the act."

Vienna, Feb. 1.—This day at noon the representatives of Austria, France, England, Russia, and the Porte, assembled at the Austrian Office, and there affixed their signatures to the peace preliminaries.

The semi official *Austrian Correspondence* has the following article in confirmation of the above intelligence:—

"In pursuance of the acceptance, on all sides, of the Austrian draught of the peace preliminaries (already made public) the representatives of England, France, the Sublime Porte, and Russia, assembled this day, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the I. R. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in order to sign, in common with Count Buol-Shauenstein, as the representative of Austria, a protocol, which imparts a binding power to the aforesaid peace preliminaries.

"In the document signed to-day the conclusion of an armistice, which is to be arranged, has been agreed to, in point of principle; and it has at the same time been settled that the extraordinary plenipotentiaries of the five Courts, who are to assemble at Paris at the latest within three weeks from this day, shall, after the formal signatures have been affixed to the peace preliminaries, paragraphed to-day be empowered to conclude a definitive treaty of peace.

"The I. R. presidial ambassador will communicate to the Germanic Federal Assembly the peace preliminaries, signed to-day, at the sitting which will take place at Frankfort on Thursday next.

"There can be no doubt that this exalted assembly will, on behalf of the Germanic Confederation, give its adhesion with a warm interest to the happily-attained results."

On these proceedings the *Standard* makes the following comments:—

"The announcement of peace received with *so much pleasure* in almost all the capitals of Europe, &c.; such are the words with which the *Times* this day commences its first leading article. Now these words are calculated to convey very false impressions. In the first place, there has been no "announcement of peace;" all that has been announced is the prospect of a negociation for the conclusion of a peace, which negociation may, and probably will, lead to nothing. Secondly, this announcement has not been received with *much pleasure* in one at least of the capitals of Europe, viz., that in which we live—nor, as we believe, in that of France, certainly not, as the *Times* itself afterwards laments, in Turin, or, as we may reasonably suppose, in the capital of the Ottoman dominions. No doubt such an announcement may be gratifying at Berlin and Vienna and Brussels, but scarcely in any other important capital. For our own part, and we believe that our feeling is shared with the great majority of the nation, we distrust and dislike any scheme of arrangement derived through Austrian interference, for Austria, ever false, is generally and most justly distrusted by all who have known her territory during the last hundred years. If Russia want peace—that is, permanent peace—why not propose her terms directly and through her own Government? The whole conduct of the English and French and Sardinian Governments proves that her direct application would be received in a generous, and even *ultra-liberal* spirit.

The Allies would scarcely insist upon any concession beyond sufficient guarantees against the continuance of the Muscovite system of outrage and aggression. That Russia, however, is not prepared to concede such sufficient guarantees even in her present extremity—and we believe her to be in extremity—is proved by her employment of the mediation of Austria, her secret or open ally from first to last. What Russia wants is not a permanent peace, founded on a solid and secure basis; for such a peace would be a deathblow to all the ambitious projects of the First Peter, of Catharine, of the First Alexander, of Paul, and of Nicholas—the ambitious project of nearly a century's growth. What Russia wants is a peace, or at least, an armistice, which shall enable her to recruit her exhausted exchequer, restore her shattered armies, recover the territory conquered from her at heavy cost since the commencement of the war, and buy over a few more beggarly states of Germany by the promise of partition in the common plunder. These are the objects of the Court of St. Petersburgh, but these are objects that would become too plainly apparent upon a direct communication, and therefore the process of their accomplishment must make the compass of Vienna. Questionless, Alexander is conscious that he was guilty of a great error in not acceding to the whole of the too favourable terms offered to him at Vienna last April; but he saw that under Buol's prompting Lord John Russell was prepared to betray into his hands all the interests of England and of Europe, and therefore, he stood out for all. The campaign of 1855 has, however, considerably modified the views of the Autocrat, who would joyfully accept now the conditions which he scornfully rejected nine months ago. Another campaign must sink him still lower; for nations worsted in war descend, like all other failing bodies, with an accelerated velocity. Another campaign must undo the work of half a century, or even three quarters of a century, by reducing the Muscovite power within limits consistent with the peace and security of the civilized world. This truth is well known at St; Petersburgh, Vienna, and Berlin, and therefore the Russian Government, the Austrian Government, and the Prussian Government will offer with avidity every superficial and temporary concession by which the fatal campaign of 1856 may be bought off. It is said by some of our contemporaries that Lord Palmerston is to announce the conclusion of an armistice at the opening of the Parliamentary session on Thursday; and it is whispered, though we cannot credit it, and have not seen it in print, that her Majesty is to congratulate Parliament upon the happy event in the Royal Speech. This would be, indeed, a national degradation, a great calamity. We read in some of the Paris newspapers that the war is unpopular in France. We know from personal observation that the suggestion is utterly false, and once for all we would warn the English reader of foreign journals that the majority of the Paris journals are written to act upon the Bourse, as our *Times* is written to act upon our Stock Exchange—witness its joyous peace article of this morning, the exordium of which we have already quoted.

To come, however, to matters of detail; supposing peace to be the result of the negotiations, what are to be the terms of peace? are the Allies to insist upon the conditions of an "uti possidetis?" Are they to retain the Aland Islands, Bomarsund included; Sebastopol and Kertch, with the more than half-won Crimea, Taman, Eupatoria, the towns on the Caucasian coast, &c.? If they are not to retain these, what equivalent are they to receive to compensate the enormous expenses of the war, and sacrifice of the lives of tens of thousands of our bravest and best countrymen? What compensation, we repeat it, are the Allies to receive for the cost of the war, if they are to surrender the acquisitions which the war has placed in their hands. The war has been a war not sought by the Allies; their part in it has been strictly defensive; it has been a war wantonly and outrageously provoked by Russia, and, therefore, from Russia is due something more than simple restoration and disarmament; the aggressor owes, in addition to what has been taken from him by chance of war, a heavy fine, as the penalty of his aggression. The "uti possidetis," even if he might be contented with it, will not satisfy national justice—justice demands something more. The only equivalent as yet spoken of is a bit of Bessarabia to be given to Austria as the reward, no doubt, for prolonging the war by "decisions which more embroiled the fray," Austria, which has been all along the secret auxiliary of Russia, and the secret enemy of the Allies—of one of them, indeed, the declared enemy, for no one can doubt that the late Austrian *Concordat* with the Pope is a shaft prepared against the Continental dominions of our faithful and heroical ally the King of Sardinia. Meanwhile, as the negotiations proceed, we trust that our preparations for continuing the war shall proceed at a still more rapid rate, for there can be no doubt that celerity in the latter will much accelerate the former: 300 or 400 gun boats, mortar boats, rocket boats, with a goodly accompanyment of floating batteries and a couple of stout fleets in the Baltic would give considerable additional speed to the flagging wings of diplomacy. It is not in the Baltic, only, however, that the *material* diplomatists of which we speak, may be employed with advantage; nay, must be employed, if Lord Palmerstons means honestly, as we believe he does. A flotilla such as we claim for the Baltic, though of less amount, must occupy the liman or estuary of the Boug and Dneiper while the diplomatists are nibbing their pens or sipping their coffee and curaçoa; England will not, in that case, in vain have invested in shipping suitable for the war the millions upon millions that have been extorted in the shape of income tax and other equally pleasant alleviators of the pocket. It is not to be doubted, however, that these facts, if not announced in the Royal Speech, will become the subject of discussion in Parliament in the course of the next week or the week ensuing, and to parliament we for the present leave them.

France.—The following appears in the *Moniteur*:—

"In confering the decoration of the order of the Bath on a certain number of general and superior officers of our army in the East, her Majesty the Queen of England also wished to confer the same distinction on some superior officers of the French marine, and thus to tes-

rendered by our brave mariners in the Baltic and the Black Sea.

"Rear Admirals Penaud and Rigault de Genouilly have been nominated commanders, and Captains Saisset and Pothuau knights companions of the order of the Bath. The names of these gentlemen were accidentally omitted in our account of the ceremonial of investiture which took place on Wednesday last at the English Embassy."

The *Moniteur* gives the following as the speech pronounced by his Excellency Lord Cowley at the investiture of the Knights of the Bath, followed by those of their Excellencies the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Lord Cowley, delivered at the banquet which was given after the ceremonial. After delivering the insignia of their dignity to the newly-made knights, Lord Cowley spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—Her Majesty the Queen, my august Sovereign, desiring to give you a proof of her high esteem, and to testify her gratitude for the services rendered by you to the common cause, and for the valour you displayed on the field of battle, has asked permission of his Majesty the Emperor to nominate you, General Bosquet, and you, General St. Jean d'Angely, knights grand crosses of the military division of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; you, Messieurs (naming them), knights commanders of the said Order; and you, Messieurs (naming them), knights companions of the said Order.

"His Majesty the Emperor having granted this permission, and her Majesty the Queen not being able personally to have the satisfaction to present you with the insignia belonging to such rank, but wishing, nevertheless, that this act should be performed with all possible solemnity, has delegated to me officially, by a letter signed with her own hand, the honour of giving you this investiture.

"Conformably with the Statutes of the Order, I cause this letter to be read to you."

After the letter had been read, his excellency added:—

"It only remains to me, gentlemen, to express to you how much I feel honoured by having been the representative of my Sovereign on this occasion. Permit me to offer you my felicitations, and to wish that you may live many years in health and repose, in the enjoyment of of the honours which you have so deservedly merited."

On the occasion of the banquet his Excellency Count Wallewski spoke as follows:—

"Monsigneur, mi Lord, et Messieurs,—I am about to propose 'The Health of the British Army and Navy.'

"Permit me, on this occasion, to express a wish, in which I am certain that you will join me with the utmost eagerness.

"May the soldiers and mariners of England always combat side by side with the soldiers and mariners of France, and triumph in a cause as just and with a success as brilliant.

"May the bonds of fraternity, cemented so gloriously on the field of battle, never be weakened, but perpetuate the alliance which so happily exists between the two countries."

After the toast given by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Cowley added as follows:—

"Monseigneur et Messieurs,—Permit me, before we separate, to propose a toast—'To the Re-establishment of Peace!' I am not afraid to propose this toast in the presence of so many military men, for those who know the miseries which war brings in its train can best appreciate the value of peace. God grant that the negotiations which are about to be opened may conduct us to a peace as honourable as durable.

"Honour to the French army and navy, and more particularly to the generals, officers, and soldiers, to the admirals, naval officers, and seamen, who have taken part in the present war, and, who by their courage, their energy, and devotion, have been successful on every occasion where they have been engaged with the enemy."

The *Moniteur* officially announces that the Protocol was signed at Vienna on the 1st Feb. There is noting very important in this. It is known that the Allies have consented to open negotiations, and in opening negotiations a protocol is necessarily the first formal step. A contemporary gives the following announcement, more worty of consideration:—

"We have reason to believe that an armistice will be shortly concluded for a limited period. The exact terms of the

confined to land operations, as there is no possibility of any collision at sea; and the continuance of the blockade, supposing peace, not to be concluded by the time the Baltic is free from ice, would be necessary to our position as negociators, as in conformity with general precedent."

The season has already declared an armistice as regards field operations for no very limited period. To what end then conclude another armistice, the effect of which can be only to enable the enemy to replenish his exhausted magazines for the renewal of the war? The Allies, happily, are in no want of supplies, are therefore want no armistice, long or short Any armistice must be to the advantage of our enemy, and to his advantage only.

The evening edition of the *Zeitung* has the following pithy remarks upon her Britannic Majesty's Speech to Parliament:—

"The Speech from the English Throne is a message of peace, and strongly contrasts with the impassioned language of the party organs of the press. A French Speech of this kind would, at the present moment, be couched in precisely the same expressions, although the French government has manifested, through its diplomatic and journalistic organs the liveliest satisfaction at the conciliatory spirit in which the Oriental question is now about to be disposed of. There can be no doubt also that the official declaration of the English government in respect to the objects of the Anglo-French alliance, was made in concurrence with the French Cabinet. At the commencement of peace negotiations none of the belligerent Powers can venture to declare that their armaments are to cease, or that their bayonets are to be offered for sale as old iron. Such language would far exceed peace preliminaries; it would be equal to a declaration of peace, before a peace is concluded. But the most important passage of the English Speech from the Throne is, that England acknowledges, as her own, the proposals which Count Esterhazy took to St. Petersburg; that she admits they offer the prospects of a safe peace, and that the mediation of Austria has been accepted by all the Allies. These declarations completely contradict the arguments of the English press, by whom the carrying out into all its consequences of the Esterhazy propositions, was treated as an Austrian act, and therefore not binding upon England.

BUENOS AYRES.

In our last we alluded to the rupture of the treaties of December 1854 and January 1855, and before offering any comments, we deem it proper to transcribe the official documents in which said rupture is announced. They are as follows:—

Home Department. }

Paraná, March 18th 1856.

To the Minister Secretary of Government of Buenos Ayres,

It was only on the afternoon of the 15th inst.; that the National Government received Your Honour's note, of date the 22d Feb. last, to which I am instructed to reply, communicating to Y. H. the resolution adopted in view thereof, by H. E. the Vice President of the Republic in a Council of Ministers.

Your Honour's Government by adopting as its own the violation of the territory of the Confederation, committed by Colonel Mitre, and definitively approving thereof, renders further discussion unnecessary; on which account, in fulfilling the orders of H. E. the Vice President, I will observe a brevity becoming the resolution adopted.

By the course traced out in Your Honour's note replied to, we would only convert into a process of many pages, a question simple in itself, and clear as day to every impartial observer.

By collecting isolated quotations from the confidential correspondence of the respective subaltern frontier authorities, Y. H. has only established the fact that my Government had no part whatever in the invasion of General Flores; and the disposition manifested by the Authorities of Santa Fé to disperse and disarm the groups that remained entire after Col. Mitre had evacuated the Confederate territory.

The National Government feels perfectly trauquil as to the impartial opinion to be formed of its acts, in view of the really official documents that it has had the precaution to communicate to the Government of Y. H., and to which it will give due publicity. It also confides in the free and dispassionate opinion of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Fortunately the facts relative to the invasion of Flores and its antecedents, had an eyewitness, we may say, in no less a personage than Your Honour's Commissioner near the National Government. The opinion which he has formed in the receas of his conscience is what must in the end prevail, for truth will always prevail over the mysteries that may purposely be thrown around it.

The National Government maintains and repeats to Y. H. through any medium, that the premeditated and admitted invasion of armed force of Buenos Ayres, upon our territory, is an offence the more grave and transcendental that the spirit of our communities is well known, and that an event of such a nature, remaining without redress raises barriers difficult to be surmounted afterwards by the only means that ought to be employed between two portions of the same family.

There occur in Y. H's note some expressions and ideas, upon which I have orders not to insist, or to repel them as they merit by others of the same kind.

Nevertheless I cannot omit noticing the assertion contained in the conclusion of Your H's. note, where in reference to the *operation* of the 24th of January (as Y. H. styles the violation of our territory) effected on that day by the forces of Buenos Ayres, you state that it was executed without offence or prejudice to any one, and that it is directly advantageous to the Province of Santa Fé, ridding it, without any expense or effort on its part, from the prejudicial intruders from which it could not deliver itself.

If in this way Y. H. pretends to establish a new principle in the law of nations, converting interfering in the affairs of others into a custom or right, my Government at once regrets it, both because it is not disposed in any case to invoke it in its own favor, from a respect to its own dignity and to the real principles that rule in the matter, and because it feels satisfied of its power to make itself obeyed within its territory, and to fulfil and cause to be fulfilled the obligations it may contract.

Since then public faith, as engaged in the treaties between the Argentine Confederation and the Province of Buenos Ayres, is not sufficiet to preserve the territory of the former against jurisdictional acts of the latter, the first guarrntee to which we could aspire, my Governments orders me to declare solemnly to Y. E., that the treaties of the 20th Dec. 1854, and of the 8th January 1855, remain from this date without any binding force on the Government of the Confederation in any of its articles or clauses; which declaration is contained in the Decree of the same date which I have the honor of enclosing; reserving the right of giving account of this determination to the ensuing Chambers.

However grave this resolusion may be, and though associated with sorrowful and painful antecedents, it is adopted, Mr. Minister after calm deliberation, and with a resolute purpose not to alter the existing peace, nor to change the defenceless state of our frontier contiguous to that of Buenos Ayres, so long as there is not a repetition of acts or aggressions of the unfortunate character of that which occasions the exchange of our present notes.

I have the honour to salute the Minister with due consideration.

God preserve Your Honour.

SANTIAGO DERQUI.

DECREE.

In view of the note of the Government of Buenos Ayres of the 22d Feb. ult.

And Considering; 1st.—That the invasion of Colonel Mitre, perpetrated upon the territory of the Confederation in the Province of Santa Fé, with a force of more than 1000 men, amongst whom were included 200 savages, has been recognised by the Government of Buenos Ayres in the note referred to.

2d.—That the premeditation of the act being also confessed, and the intention that dictated it maintained and set forth as a principle; and that thus the notorious enormity of the outrage reclaimed against becomes a flagrant violation of the existing conventions; of public peace and the principles upon which it is based with the concurrence of all the civilized communities of the world.

3d.—That the written testimony from which the Government of Buenos Ayres principally draws its conclusions, consists in the confidential and unauthorised communications of the respective subaltern authorities, in which it appears from the confession of Colonel Paunero that the Political Chief of the Rosario and Colonel Cardoso saved the Province of Buenos Ayros, disarming General Flores and his companions—and that these same opponents of said Government, subsequently penetrated into the rural districts of Buenos Ayres, evading the vigilaece of said authorities when more serious measures were taken for their apprehension, nothing appearing moreover in said communications but the candid expression of anxious desires to maintain peace in both territories.

4th.—That the entrance of Colonel Mitre into the territory of Santa Fé, was not incited by the force of a powerful desire to conclude the enterprise commenced; for he neither routed those whom he pursued in the territory of Santa Fe, as happened at the Tala; nor dispersed them, as at Quilmes; nor exterminated them, as at the Matanza; and finally that nothing was done within the territory of Santa Fé that might not have been achieved from the frontier: that it is notorious that the fugitives presented themselves spontaneously to the territorial authorities, and that they were disposed to re-enter the Province of Buenos Ayres, in pursuit of the Minister of War, and would have done so, had they not been prevented by the local authorities. Hence may be inferred with perfect certainty, the constant intention of the National Authorities even after offended, to maintain peace in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and the absence of every attenuating motive in the premeditated invasion of Colonel Mitre, which becomes in consequence a provoking boast in violation of conventions.

5th.—That the Government of Buenos Ayres has no reason whatever to justify its adoption of the invasion upon the territory of Santa Fé; since it cannot show documents that proceed directly from the National Government, in which it refuses to disarm and retire from the frontier the Chiefs and Officers ill affected to said Government, or in which it declines reinforcing the local authorities for the purpose, or in which, finally, it declares itself unable to fulfil its natural obligations and civil compromises.

6th.—That a Commissioner of the Government of Buenos Ayres near that of the Con-Confederation, being present in this Capital, and the person invested with that charge being a citizen of proverbial integrity, and of so independent a character as not to be imposed upon by any false pretences, to the prejudice not only of his patriotism, but of his self respect and personal glory; which Commissioner had in these circumstances every motive to maintain nnimpared the conventions that were chiefly due to his own efforts and those of Governor Cullen. That said commissioner never mooted a doubt as to the sincerity of the National Government in this respect, receiving on the contrary every moment the news that reached the Government respecting the events: who protested against the uselessness of making any reclamation, which being unfounded would have been aggravating; for all which he has been severely reproached by his Government.

And as it results from the communications of Colonels Mitre and Paunero that the Government of Buenos Ayres by means of its agents, has kept during the time of Peace at least three spies or bad agents in the communities of the Confederation, as mentioned in said communications; a sorry consideration that shows that conventions with a Government which in all its acts discovers a disdainful and offensive distrust of the good faith and reciprocal respect, which are the indispensable bases of all human intercourse, are at least useless, if not impracticable; and bearing in mind finally, that this accusation cannot be held as exaggerated, since by the official publication made by the Government of Buenos Ayres, of the instructions of its Commissioner, Don Juan Bautista Peña, this essential defect is revealed in full proportions to the conscience of every one.

Therefore the Vice President of the Confederation, having heard the Council of Ministers, has accorded and decrees:—

1st.—Let the Conventions of the 20th Dec. 1854 and the 8th of Jan. 1855, be denounced to the Government of Buenos Ayres as violated by the acts reclaimed against and not redressed; remaining in consequence as non-existing and without force or obligation as regards the National Government.

2d.—Public peace will continue unaltered, on the part of this Government with the Government and inhabitants of Buenos Ayres.

3d.—The peace for the future being under the guarantee of the conscience and honor of the National Government, the Government of Santa Fé is directed to devote special care that the existing orders for preventing the frontiers of the Province of Buenos Ayres from being disturbed be rigorously and perseveringly enforced.

4th.—The subaltern authorities are prohibited from entering into correspondence of any importance with the authorities of the neighbouring Province, except those that may be indispensable between the Chiefs on the boundary line, for the purpose guaranteeing property, restoring reciprocally what may be seized in the hands theives, and for maintaining relations of harmony and good neighbourhood.

5th.—The other public Offices and Authorities will make no change whatever in the practice hitherto observed as regards commercial and social intercourse.

6th.—Let an account be given in due course, with all the antecedents, to the National Congress.

7th.—Let it be published, communicated, and inserted in the Official Register.

CARRIL—SANTIAGO DERQUI
—JUAN MARIA GUTIRREZ
—JUAN DEL CAMPILLO.—
JOSE M. GALAN.

Paraná, March 18, 1856.

NAMEPLATES AND NUMBERS OF THE STREETS.

The state of the painted wooden boards containing the names of streets and the numbers of buildings has for a long time been so unsatisfactory as to call for an arrangement by which more durable and legible tablets shall be provided as a permanent substitute. This subject has lately engaged the attention of Mr. Cazon, the Chief of Police, and he has been at considerable pains to obtain specimens of nameplates and tablets in different materials. White porcelain has been recommended, but it is urged that the extreme brittleness of the material and the breakage which is likely to occur in fixing them and from accidental causes more than counterbalance the advantages of legibility which they undoubtedly possess. The metallic plates with white porcelain surface aad black letters, which were some time since put up as name plates on the door posts of the city, are broken in many places. Marble slabs with letters cut and stained thereon have been proposed but they are objectionabje on account of probable breakage and discolouration from exposure to the weather as well as from the great cost. We have had an opportunity of examining the designs of cast iron tablets for the names of streets and numbers of doors, which seem to combine the advantages of legibility, durability and cheapness in an eminent degree. The street name plates have an ornamental profile npon the upper edge with a projecting mould following the shape. The letters and numbers are intended to be cast upon the surface with a bold projection, and the entire plate will be covered with several coats of anti-corrosive paint and hard varnish, so as to be quite impervious to injury from damp. The nails for fastening the plates against the wall are proposed to be galvanised, in order to prevent the difiguring streaks of rust which result from the use of common iron.—Name plates of somewhat similar description are in extensive use in Europe, and are found exceedingly suitable for the purpose. This subject will be one of the first matters which will require the attention of the new municipal body, and we doubt not that the arrangements made will be to the benefit of the community.

The Elections.—Since 1852, when battalions marched up to the polling stations in full uniform, we have seen nothing to compare with the excitement of Sunday last; and the excesses and outrages far exceeded those of the former occasion. Broken heads and bloody noses were the order of the day, and one unfortunate fellow had his scull fractured by a brick bat, that issued in his death.

In the Merced it wes found impracticable to form the table. In San Nicolas, San Miguel and the Concepcion, the tables were broken, lists torn up and the prnceedings interrupted and prevented by open violence; and in all the parishes scenes of tumult and disorder took place that it is now unnecessary to describe.

Whatever means may have been resorted to in the parishes all parties admit that the general scrutiny was conducted with perfect order and impartiallity; and the result announced gave the retrograde, or anti-ministerial list, a majority of two hundred and odd votes.

The minority, to attenuate its defeat, complains loudly and bitterly of the corrupt practices of its oppouents; and even insists that the proceedings should be annulled, and the elections repeated. Without anticipating the decision of the Chambers, the only competent judge in the case, we are of opinion that, with the dregs of rancour from the contest of the 30th, a repetition of the same scenes might be attended with serious inconveniences; as parties would go more or less prepared to defend themselves, and it is well known how easily in such emergencies, weapons of defence are converted into weapons of aggression.

The Senators elect for the City are; Messrs. José Marmol, Marcelo Gamboa, Felipe Llavallol and Nicolas Anchorena.—Deputies, Messrs. Carlos Tejedor, Manuel Escalada, Estevan Garcia, Julian Martinez, Eustaquio Torres, José Barros Pazos, Domingo Sosa, Eduardo Costa, Francisco Moreno, Salustiano Cuenca, Jaime Llavallol and Amancio Alcorta.

Council of State.—After a rickety existence of a few months, a decree of the Executive hás consigned the unfledged bantling to the tomb of all the Capulets. Like some other enterprises we could name, it was too ponderous and complicate to act efficiently.

Municipal Regimen.—As a compensation for the defunct Council, the Municipality was formally installed on the 3d inst. We have learned from experience not to be too sanguine in our anticipations, but we hope the best from so venerable and truly republican an institution. The first meeting for business takes place on Monday evening, and it will afford us much pleasure to report the success of their measures.

Military Colony.—Colonel Olivieri, with a suite of about 20, arrived in town last night, from Bahia Blanca by land. As to the motive and object of this early and unexpected visit, nothing has transpired; but we are bound to suppose something *urgent*, and of course sinister surmises are not wanting.

The Frontier,—News from the Azul to the 26th ult. Negotiations were pending with the Indians, and we understand H. E. the Governor may now be expected in town daily.

Another Murder.—The *Nacional* of yesterday reports the murder of a William Brown, in the discrict of Las Flores. on the 20th ult. From the name we may suppose him to be an Englishman; but we have not been able to learn any further particulars.

The late William Graham.—By the latest news from Lujan the murderers of this unfortunate youth were still at large notwithstanding the peremptory order of the Supreme Court for their apprehension! We cannot comprehend or explain this system of administrating public justice.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Amat's Concert is postponed till further notice.

Exchange.—APRIL 5TH.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones			25
Patriot Doubloons.			348½
Spanish do.			355
Bills on England per Doubloon		nominal.	65 66s.6d
Curreney. . . per dol.			2 ¼d.
do. . . Montevideo.			par
France, per Doubloon			frs. 82½
United States do			1 0/0 discount.
Rio Janeiro.			par
Patriot Doubloons, highest price during the week			352
do. lowest		do.	347
Exchange on England, highest during the week			36
do. Lowest.		do.	65

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

March 28th.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Rosario

and San Nicolas. Passengers 20.

Corcelie, French brig, 207 tons, J. Laniga, from Pasages 27th Jan., Montevideo 26th inst., to P. Etcheverrie, with 29,500 tiles, 9,000 bricks, 600 flag stones, 69 packages shoes, 1 do and 3 boxes merchandise, 4 do matches, 83 do axes. Passengers 148.

March 29th.

Admiral Napier, British bark, 459 tons, F. T. Hicks, from London 7th Jan., Montevideo 27th inst., to J. White & Co., with 84 tons coal, 1006 flag stones, 525 barrels beer, 2 bags and 1 cask nails, 144 rolls cordage, 100 barrels Roman cement, 26 tons coke, 10 do iron, 1816 bundles, 1,696 bars and 50 plates iron, 5000 bricks, 2 quarter casks wine, 100 iron houses, 1 boiler, 300 kegs paint, 22 packages drugs, 37 do, 28 casks and 156 boxes merchandise.

March 30th.

Damietta, British bark, 266 tons, E. Lovell, from Rio Janeiro 10th, Montevideo 29th inst., to F. Buxareo, with 154 pipes, 34 half do and 8 quarter do wine, 25 bags cocoa, 1050 barrels flour, 48 barrels fish, 20 do anchovies, 20 do sweet red pepper, 6 half pipes vinegar, 32 rolls tobacco.

Relampago, National brigantine, J. Barboro, from Montevideo 29th inst., to Ocampo & Esperon, with 42 pipes, 23 half do and 19 quarter do wine, 110 packages yerba.

March 31st.

Tacuari, Paraguay war steamer, from Paraguay.

April 1st.

Mary Wilkins, American brigantine, 265 tons, S. Nickerson, from New York 4th Jan., to H. J. Ropes, with 621 barrels rice, 2,999 boxes fire crackers, 143 bales brown shirtings, 230 rolls matting, 294 packages twine, 2,206 matted bags cassia, 148 boxes tobacco, 10 do varnish, 29 do clocks, 17 do weights, 25 do cidar, 200 do starch, 254 barrels Romsn cement, 100 do rosin, 32 bales cotton duck, 2 do cotton twine, 72 boxes and 125 half do tea, 300 dozen brooms, 200 do pails, 50 nests tubs, 112 barrels and 6 half do flour, 3049 feet oak and ash, 2000 do maple joists, 100 doubloons.

Camila, Sardinian brig, 242 tons J. B. Vassallo, from Genoa 24th Jan., Montevideo 31st March, to B. Delfino, with 127 pipes, 20 half do and 12 quarter do wine, 152 boxes do, 200 do muscatel do, 380 do and 50 barrels oil, 20 bags and 133 boxes almonds, 30 do brandy, 30 do absynth, 30 do curaçao, 150 do vermouth, 196 do vermicelli, 25 do soap, 10 trunks shoes, 84 bales white paper, 360 do brown wrapping do, 50 barrels chestnuts, 40 bags rice, 31 rolls cordage, 14 boxes merchandise, 2 do and 10 tins mushrooms, 2 do seeds, 1 iron bedstead.

April 3d.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 2d inst., with 483 packages yerba, 2 casks hardware, 1 do oil, 37 boxes, 5 bales and 1 package merchandise, 1 do samples, 1 pair of bellows. Passengers 55.

Antonio Maria, Spanish polacre, 228 tons, J. B. Mataro, from Barcelona 12th Jan., Malaga 26th do., Montevideo 1st inst., to Llavallol & Sons with 283 pipes, 20 half do and 16 quarter do wine, 30 do vinegar, 500 jars aguardiente, 8 bales hemp, 20 barrels rosin, 2 do soda ash, 4 bales and 50 boxes codfish 25 seroons stockfish, 1,000 jars oil, 6 trunks leather, 60 rolls matting, 70 bales brown wrapping paper.

The following is the manifest of the Generosa, Brazilian bark, 300 tons, J. G. Lages, from Bahia 25th Feb., to A. F. Ramos, with 215 pipes aguardiente, 721 barrels, 166 bags and 21 casks sugar, 27,000 pieces fire wood, 3 bales tobacco, 1 barrel merchandise.

SAILINGS.

March 30th.

Canoe, Hamburg brig, for Hamburg, despatched by G. Bell & Co, with 3001 salted ox and cow hides, 2,7?7 dry do do, 98 bales wool, 73 do sheep skins, 16 do goat do, 4 do slunk calf do, 16 do hair, 1 do feathers, 6 boxes merchandise, 5,000 horns, 470 rolls tobacco

Vittoriosa, Sardinian bark, for Marseilles, despatched by J. Caprile, with 301 bales wool, 37 do sheep skins, 9 de goat do, 4 do hair, 1036 dry ox and cow hides, 2,895 salted do do, 18 tons ox hoofs, 22 bales wool.

March 31st.

Copernico, Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by Zumaran & Co., with 2,693 qq. jerked beef.

Emprehendedor, Spanish brig, for Brazil and Havana, despatched by J. F. de la Serna, with 3850 qq. jerked beef, 50 dry horse hides.

Eolo, Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

Eduard and Elise, Hamburg bark, for Antwerp, despatched by Treussein & Co., with 3,233 dry ox and cow hides, 2,000 salted horse do, 455 bales wool, 129 boxes mares grease.

Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Ann Hood, American bark, for London, despatched by T. Duguid & Co., with 66$\frac{3}{4}$ pipes tallow and grease, 45 bales wool, 5 do sheep skins, 11 seroons, hair, 32 tons bones.

April 1st.

Anna Catharina, Danish brigantine, for Antwerp, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 1002 dry ox and cow hides, 113 bales wool.

Onda, British bark, for Southampton, despatched by J. C. Thompson & Co., with 294 tons ashes, 33 do and 10,000 bones, and the whole of the cargo of the American bark John Murray, which put back on the 26th Feb.

April 3d.

Camilla, British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

Raffaelina, Sardinian polacre, for Antwerp, despatched by Linch, Rossi & Stoltz with 562 salted ox and cow hides, 672 dry do do, 113 casks ashes, 190 bales wool, 55 do sheep skins, 4 tons bones, 3 rolls cordage.

DIED.

At Corrientes, on the 22d February last, David Spalding, the celebrated Scotch sergeant mentioned in Robertson's works on Paraguay. Deceased came to this country from the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, at which time he held rank in the British Army; consequently he must have attained a patriarchal age, and witnessed many strange scenes in his long and eventful life.

At Montevideo on the 30th ultimo, at the age of 43 years, Louisa, the beloved wife of Mr. William Cranwile of that City.

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.

British brig. John Hillmann, 220 tons, Williams master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping,

Consignees Messrs Lohmann and Co. m1

FOR LONDON.

British bark Cimbria, AI. 270 tons, one of the finest vessel in the port has disengaged room for a few bales.

Consignees Messrs E. Lumb & Co. m29

FOR LONDON.

British bark Evargelist, 254 tons, AI. Dixon master, has room for a few salted hides and bales,

Consignees Messrs. G. Bell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Crusader, 311 tons, A I, Williams moster, has all her tallow engaged and eas only rom for sal ted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. j11

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Isabella, 220 tons, AI, Ashbridge master, now loading in the Inner Roads and can take a few pipes of tallow if offered immediately, has also room for light freight.

Consignees J. Carthy Esq. m8

FOR AFNWERP.

Belgian bark Progreso, 271 tons, AI, B. Vulhopp master, has all her cargo engaged add shipping.

Consignees Messrs. B. Bornefeld & Co. j26

FOR ANTWERP.

British bark Uhdia, 236 tons: W. M'Clary m s ter, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. R. Tweedie & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.

British bark Helena, 275 tons, AI. J. Hood master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Parlane Graham & Co.-m1

FOR ANTWERP.

Briiish bark Julia, 300 tons, J. Blampied master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs E von Seutter & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.

The new fine AI clipper ship Waterwitch, 400 tons, Aarmstrong master, may have room fo 50 bales and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. m8

FOR ANTWERP.

British bark Annie Worrall, 313 tons AI. Grimsditch master, a well known regular trader now ready to receive cargo and has diseuged room for bales, also for a few salted hides if offered immediately.

Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. m8

FOR ANTWERP.

British brig Favourite, 225 tons AI, Webster master, now ready to receive cargo and has disengaged room for bales, also for s few salted hides if offered immediately.

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. m8

NOR HAMBURG.

Danish schooner Mathilde, 100 tons Toosbury master, has all her eargo engaged and afloat and will sail immediately.

Consignees Messrs Rosenthal Gayen & Co. m1

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark May Queen, 325 tons, AI Townes master, has all her cargo engaged and afloat and will sail immediately.

Consignees Messrs. Z. Frazier & Co. m8

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Rainbow, 342 tons AI, Hughes master, well known as one of the fastesr vessels in the trade, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.

Consignees E. H. Folmar Esq.

FOR NEW YORK.

British bark Velocidade, 280 tons, T. Baird master, AI. has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight and will sail in the course of 30 days.

Consignees Messrs. Gifford Brothers.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

American ship Elleslie, 407 tons, AI., White master, will sail in the course of a few days and can accommodate a few passengers.

Consignees E. H. Folmar Esq. m8

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

British brig Fortuna, 256 tons AI Willerton master.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY-

Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.

British brig Prince Woronzoff, 259 tons AI, Twitchet master.

Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co f9

British brig Duna, 216 tons AI, Woiton Master.

Consignees Messrs B. Bornefeid & Co. m8

Swedish brig Seth, 250 tons, AI. Wiberg master.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. m8

British bark Kyle, 330 tons AI, W. Williams master, can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably and will sail in the course of 30 days.

Consignee to Order. m8

British Bark Ann Best, 335 tons, Cheine master.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best and Brothers.

For Further particulars respecting the above mentioned vesseli, please apply to their respective consignees; or to

HENRY A GREEN·

No. 51. Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List OF H. LEZICA and SAGORY.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship Don Quichotte, AI 390 tons, Boutfol master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Has splendid accommodations for passengers and will be despatched in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

The fast sailing French ship Cid, ——master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and having already the greatest part of it engaged, will have quick despatch.

Can admit a few passengers being a most desirable opportunity.

Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

The AI American bark George Warren, 387 tons, D. Bentley master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping in the Inner Roads. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Arango & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

The AI Sardinian brig Pietro, 201 tons, T. Casanova master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo in the Innner Roads. Can admit yet 1000 dry hides and passengers.

Consignees Messrs G. Bertorelli & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark Mont Bearn, 194 tons, Ayquesvives master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Can only admit a few passengers.

Consignees Messrs G. Bertorelli & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark Pierre Alexandre, 248 tons, Thibeaud master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and has disengaged room for a few dry hides. Is a most desirable opportunity.

Consignee Mr. Charavel.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

The AI Sardinian bark Vittorio Alfieri, Marchesse master, has the greatest part of her cargo on board and will be re ready in ten days.

Has disengaged room for 30 bales and can admit some passengers having good accommodations.

Consignee J. Caprile Esq.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

The well known Argentine bark Virgen de Misericordia, 150 tons, has two thirds of her cargo on board. Has disengaged room for 40 or 50 bales.

Consignee B. Delfino Esq. f16

FOR GENOA.

The AI Sardinian brig Lariano, 200 tons, Questa master, has half of her cargo engaged. Being a well known trader, she will have quick despatch. She is a first rate opportunity for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Corti Francischelli.

FOR BORDEAUX.

French brig Corneille, 204 tons, Langa master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has beautiful accommodations for passengers.

Consignee P. Etcheverrie Esq.

FOR BOURBON AND MARITIUS.

French ship Salages, 315 tons, Couvin master, is now receiving her cargo and will be ready on the 25th inst. Can admit passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Mansilla & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to

H. LEZICA & SAGORY,
No. 41, Reconquista.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT-

C. E. Soedling's third lecture on the origin of mnsic among mankind in general, and of the Swedish national music in particular, with musical illustrations vocal and instrumental, will take place in the Scotch School room, on Thursday evening next 10th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Further particulars will be given in a programme, to be had at Messrs. G. & H. Mackern's, Book store No. 20 calle San Martin, where tickets of admission will be sold at $10 each.

Buenos Ayres April 3d 1856. 1p

REMOVAL.

The Office of J. T. Blackeway & Co. has removed from San Martin No. 90 to Chacabuco No 6½ front of the Filarmonic rooms.

TO LET an Office with front to the street. Apply at calle San Martin, No. 90. a5—3p

HISTORICAL ESSAY

ON BUENOS AYSES, PARAGUAY, AND TUCUMAN.

BY

DEAN FUNES

The first number of this interesting work has just been published. The whole work will consist of 12 numbers, with a portrait of the Author.

Subscriptions are received by the Editor, Perú, No. 171. Price of each number $10 currency, m29—3p.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed from the Annie Worrall.

Oatmeal, mustard, pickles, currants, truckle cheese in bladders, fine table salt, in jars and small bags, 9 Glenfield's patent starch, fancy biscuits of all sorts and sizes. On sale at J. M. Noble's No. 114 calle Defensa.

Also a large assortment on hand of Teas and Groceries of all descriptions. m29 6p

SANITARY INSTITUTION.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public of Buenos Ayres that they are at the present moment engaged in establishing a private sanitary institution, on an efficient plan for the treatment of all diseases, and for the reception of all nations, and the accommodation of all classes. They hope to have it open by the 15th of next month April. The house is in every respect well suited for the purpose, in the calle Tucuman No. 26. It will be visited by them every day, and conducted carefully under their immediate care and direction.

Furst-Ventura Bosch.
Doctors in Medicines.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

At about 15 leagues to the south of this City, from 6 to 700 head of black cattle tame.

Wanted for the same establishment two Medianeros persons to take stock on shares.

For further particulars apply at calle Dafensa No. 114. m29 6p

Mrs. TERREL will be most happy to accommodate 5 or 6 gentlemen with board at her residence No. 204 calle San Martin, where every attention will be paid to their comforts that a private home can afford. m29 3p

LANDS TO RENT.

In the Partido of Navarro, Cañada Larga, about 23 leagaes from this City will be let for such term of years as may be agreed upon, a tract of superior land that can accommodate from 2 to 10,000 head of black cattle, with liberty to establish 3 Puestos.

For further particulars apply at Mr. Parker's Boot and Shoe Store, calle Reconquista No. 36. m29 3p

NOTICE.

A young man just arrived from England and who can be well recommended wishes for a situation as steward, or any similar employment in an English family, he thoroughly understands his duties. Apply at this office. m29 c.o

SHEEP FOR SALE.

In the District of Chascomus, a flock of good mestizo sheep, numbering from 3,000 to 3,500. For further particulars apply at the Grocery Store calle Defensa No. 12. m29 4p

ROBBERY.

On Wednesday at about 8 o'clock evering a writing desk was robbed containing about $15.000 in paper money and ounces &c., property of Mr. Le Conteur, Ship carpenter, living at No· 76 Paseo de Julio. A reward of one third of above sum will be allowed to any person giving information of the author of the deed.

Two Swedish carpenters were taken up by the Police to be merely examined but afterwards relessed and cleared in presence of the Commissary by the said Le Conteur nothing more has yet so far been discovered of the fact. m29 1p

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

The Illustrated London News and other English papers will in future be delivered in the apartment adjoining the Commercial Rooms calle 25 de Mayo No. 59. m29 3p

British Packet.

The Office of this journal is now removed to No 39 calle RECONQUISTA.

Subscriptions are received and advertisements and communications may be left, either at the Office or at the Book Store of Messrs. Van Aller & Son, No 72 Recova Nueʌa, where single numbers may be had.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. d31.—54co

FOR SALE.

3,000 fine mestizo sheep, in the Estancia de los Ingleses, Rincon del Tuyú, Partido de Ajo.

Apply to the owners, 154 Calle Cuyo between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. f23,3p

Tarpaulins.

Ready made of nine yards long and six wide, also six yards by four at moderate prices.

Tarpaulins made to order of any dimensions required, by applying to No. 25, Paseo Julio.

jy 19–co

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

This establishment receives orders to procure persons for any service, viz. Clerks, servants, cooks, mecanics, tradesmen and workmen, and the undersigned have the honor to recommend their service in above behalf to this community, both for such as are in search of employment and for such as want to engage persons.

Some servants and cooks will be placed immediately at good wages and excellent treatment.

FREVET Y VON BARTELS.
f23.4p Calle Merced No. 73.

LARKINS & HAYES.

All parties owing money to the above parties are requested to pay the same to C. T. Getting & Co., 20, Calle de la Defeusa, or legal proceedings will be taken.

Buenos Ayres, 29th Feb. 1856. m1.3p

SAXONY SHEEP.

For sale in the District of the Guardia del Monte in one or more lots as may suit purchasers, a flock of the most approved breed, and warranted of pure blood. For further particulars apply at Calle Maypú No. 14. 26—8p.

NOTICE.

E. H. Folmar has removed his Counting room from calle San Martin to calle Reconquista No 72. m15-3p

The Friend of all.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorabjee Chetty, of Allanabad, dated 17th of October 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir:—For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, disordered state of the liver, together with melancholy and drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most clever native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by our holy religion,) but after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my Salaams, and believe me yours till death

(Signed) Baboo Sorabjee Chetty.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavius Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, May 19th 1844.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir:—Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills in many cases where medical skill has been defied, particularly. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination, I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at this place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint she was tapped eight times, within six months, I visited her myself, and gave hér a box of your pills, and after taking them, she seemed better she continued them, and persevered for about nine weeks, when she was perfectly cured ; and has since through the blessing of providence) enjoyed the best of health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the turn of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Octavius Martin

WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM! ASTHMA CURED,—AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!!

Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq', of Benares, dated March 12th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir:—I have been a resident here for the last seven years and during the whole of that time, (till within the last five months) suffered unceasingly with asthma, attended with continual spiting of blood which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both cay and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but unfortu nately my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condit on I com menced using your Pills, alfter continuing them for 5 weeks the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now relish the most simple food.

I remain Sir, your obliged Servant,

(Signed) Charles Smith.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lient Thompson,) of Dinapore, dated the 18th of July, 1834.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir:—For fourteen years I was in the most deli cate state of health, suffering continuonosly from liver complaint and indegestion, the least thing deterring me from attending to my ordinary avocations although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago when my health seemed totally to have fled, a friend kindly advised me to try your Pills, which after some persuasion I commenced to use; I must confess they quickly produced a change for the better, and by continuing them, every symptom of my disorder disappeared and I am now perfectly cured ; my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to metion, that my daughter aged sixteen who suffered considerably for two years, has just been restored to health by your invaluable Pills. I am Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine,) and your obedient Servant,

(Signed) Jane Thompson.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacions in the followiwg complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Billious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what
Inflammation	ever &c &c,

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.

Belonging to the Heirs of the late F. J. Kauffman:

1st.—The Barraca forming the corners of the Calles Piedad and Uruguay, with house, galpon, &c., having 44 varas frontage, and 70 in depth (entrance No. 410, Calle Piedad.)

2d.—The house No. 418 Calle Piedad, with 6½ varas frontage, and 70 in depth.

3d.—The Quinta situated in the calle Socorro, about 1½ squares from the Cinco Esquinas, with 105 varas frontage to the North, and 105 varas frontage to the South, containing a large collection of chice fruit trees and a house in a fair state of repairs.

4th.—The large and commodious house, No, 54 calle Mayo, opposite the Commercial Rooms. now called the Victoria Hotel, front 16 and a half varas, depth 20 and a half.

For further particulars apply to the Curators at No. 106, calle Piedad, where the titles inventories plans, &c. may be seen. m8-co

NOTICE.

A. Lines Van Blarcom has removed his Office from calle Reconquista 51, to the same street N . 72 m22—3p

WANTED.

A female servant to proceed with a family to England, one who would not object to take charge of children; none need apply without good recommendations. Apply at calle Peru No. 83.

m22—3p

MILLINERY.

Dress making and Millinery, calle Santa Rosa No. 353. m8—12p

BUENOS AYRES
AND THE
Provinces of the River Plate,
BY
SIR WOODBINE PARISH

For sale at G. & H. Mackerus, Calle San Martin No 20. m8—c.o

FOR SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Colombian stole, measuring 3 feet, by 2 feet 3 inches, with an elegant assortment of type and ornamental letters, appropriate for the publication of a newspaper. Apply at Calle Defensa. No. 69. july8.54—

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Maypú, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Carrow, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of January.

It will consist of three departments, viz: one for infants, another for boys of advanced years, and a third for young ladies. Such alterations have been made in the apartments of the house as will afford separate and commodious halls of study for each class of pupils.

Instructions will be given in all the branches of a liberal education. The pupils will be under the constant and careful superintendance of the principals. The principals have enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring a complete knowledge of the various educational Institutions of their own country, and their system of teaching will be the same as that which is practiced in the United States with such pre eminent success.

Special attention will be given to the instruction of native children, whose parents may wish them to acquire a thoroughly correct knowledge of the English language.

For particulars apply at the Institution, or at No. 18, Calle de la Merced.

The principals beg leave also to refer to the following gentlemen:

Thomas Armstrong, Esq., S. B. Hale, Esq. Henry Gilbert. Esq., Col. Joseph Graham, H. J. Ropes, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy. j5—c.o

To Passengers per Barque William Piele.

All persons indebted to Captain Joseph Sprott for balance of passage money by the above mentioned barque, are hereby requested to call at the house of Messrs. Best Brothers, of this City, and settle the same; otherwise, legal proceedings will be instituted against them by parties who hold a formal Power of Attorney for that purpose. n10.co

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, [2240 lbs.] One ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary smith coal.

ALSO, now landing Newcastle household coal and will be delivered full one ton at purchasers house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20. n10—co

QUINTA FOR SALE.

The Quinta of the late James Wilde, known as the "Jardin Argentino," with 55 varas frontage, by 93 in depth, with a large and commodious dwelling house containg 13 apartments, and another small independent house. The ground is tastefullo laidiout and stocked with the choicest fruit trees.

For further particulars apply to John Eastman, Calle Defensa, No. 5, or Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria. n17—co

Libreria frente al Cole gio.
Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46.
FOR SALE.

Great assortment of books suitable for Christmas day.

History of England, by Goldsmith, 1 vol.
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol., with numerous engravings by Grandville.
Byron's Poetical Works, 1 vol.
Arabian Nights, 1 vol.
Popular disdlay of the Wonders, 1 vol.
Buffon's Natural History, 1 vol.
Friendships' Offering, 1 val.
The Bachelor's Christmas.
Shakspeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. d22—

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY.

Calle Santa Clara No. 129.

The undersigned, ex-teacher of the "English Jeminary," begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that on the 2d of January next, he will open the said establishment, limited to the number of fifty scholars, and hopes that by his assiduous application he will merit a share of their protection and approbation. W. PBRODY.

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons burden, oak built, coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of 70 to 80 horse power, drawing about 5 feet when loaded, and 4 feet without cargo. The vessel has good accommodations for passengers, is in perfect condition, and has lately received new boilers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., No. 69, Calle Defensa. j1.54—co

NOTICE.

The copartnership which has hitherto existed under the firm of Eberhard & Co., at this place and Montevideo expires this day. The same business as heretofore will be continued under the new firm of Fels & Co., by the undersigned partners, who take charge of the liquidation of all affairs of the extinct firm.

L. A. SCHULZT,
H. SPILCKER,
J. T. FELS,
J. E. CLAUSSEN,
A. HORNEY.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

GAS.

James Colquhoun and Sons, Gas engineers in all its departments, have the honour of acquainting the inhabitants of this City, that they are prepared to place the small pipes in private houses or other establishments, so as to be ready to make use of the Gas whenever the Company are prepared to supply it.

Their long experience in England and else where is a sufficient voucher for their competency in the art, and having in their employ workmen of the first class, as also materials of the best quality, they can produce work superior tó any thing in the Country, and for which they will hold themselves responsible to their employers.

They also acquaint the Public, that any kind of lamp that has served for oil, can be altered in their establishmant so as to serve for Gas, there by saving the expense of new lamps; the charges being moderate, and a satisfactory guarantee given to parties who require such alterations.— Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 12. jy 19.co

FOR SALE.

A house with Quinta situated at the corners of Cordoba and Paraná streets, having a frontage of 19½ varas to the South and 55 varas to the West, planted with fruit trees and vines, with iron and wood trellises.

For particulars apply on the premises. f22 c.o

ENGLISH SEMINARY.
SUIPACHA, No. 24.

Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by

Professors.
- Dupuis, Mathematics.
- Larsen, Latin.
- Roca, French.
- White, English and Spanish
- Cadiz, Book keeping in Spanish
- Jensen, " " English
- " Drawing.
- Navarro, Vocal and Instrumental music.

The most satisfactory proof of the efficient organization of this institution, is the unexampled patronage uninterruptedly awarded to it notwithstanding the unflinching execution of its salutary regulations.

The premises afford every desirable convenience for boarders, half boarders and day scholars.

The studies will be resumed on Monday next, 7th inst.

The programme may be had by application to the Principal, and the best bona fide refereeces that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.

NEGROTTO.

Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1856.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 3d inst.

Fecha de su llegada		Clases.	Nombres.	Tons.		Consignatarios.	Destinos.
				BRITISH.			
Nov.	10	Sch.	7 de Marzo	137	Harris	Thomas Gowland	
Dec.	20	Bk.	Crusader	311	Williams	Thompson & Co.	Liverpool.
Jan.	8	Bg.	John Hillman	225	Williams	Lohman Meyn & Co.	Uruguay
Jan.	9	Bk.	Ann Best	335	Cheyne	Best Brothers.	London.
Jan.	10	Bk.	Julia	207	Blampied	Von Seutter & Co-	Liverpool
Jan.	12	Bk.	Kathleen	233	Fader	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
Jan.	17	Bk.	Ulidia	236	M'Clary	Tweedie & Co.	Continent
Jan.	22	Bk.	Kyle	332	Williams	To Order	Mauritius
Jan.	26	Bk.	Ocean Sprite	233	Kayll	Best Brothers	Liverpool
Jan.	31	Bg.	Prince Woronzoff	259	Twitchet	Thompson & Co	
Feb.	1	Bk.	Isabella	222	Ashbridge	Carthy	
Feb.	1	Bk.	Helena	279	Hood	Parlane & Co.	
Feb.	1	Bk.	Victory	272	West	Twyford & Co	
Feb.	6	Bk.	Cimbria	279	Gronsund	E Lumb & Co	
Feb.	17	Bgn.	Antelope	127	Moore	Wedekind & Co.	
Feb.	20	Bk.	Water Witch	402	Armstrong	Getting & Co.	
Mar	1	Bk.	Annie Worrall	293	Grimsditch	Kerr & Grierson.	
Mar	2	Bg.	Favourite	277	Webster	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	
Mar	2	Bg.	Duna	215	Whitton.	B. Bornefeld & Co	
Mar	4	Bk.	Evangelist	254	Dixon	G. Bell & Co.	
Mar	6	Bk.	Summer Cloud	365	Muir	Nicholson Green & Co.	
Mar	22	Bg.	Fortuna	256	Wellerson	Thompson & Co.	
Mar	22	Bk.	Caroline Chisholm	366	Trowsdale	Arango & Co.	
Mar	23	Bk.	Velocidade	290	Baird	Gifford Brothers.	
Mar	29	Bk.	Admiral Napier	459	Hicks	Whyte & Co.	
Mar	30	Bk.	Damietta	266	Lovell	Buxareo	
				AMERICAN.			
Jan.	6	Bk.	W. J. Lewis	264	Sellarcial	A. Van Praet	England
Jan.	31	Bk.	George Warren	387	Bentley	Arango & Co	
Feb.	10	Bk.	Swan	339	Baker	Zimmermann & Co.	New York
Feb.	28	Bk.	Rainbow	342	Hughes	Formar.	
Feb.	29	Bk.	May Queen	325	Twine	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
Mar	6	Bk.	Ellesile	408	Coutts	Folmar	
April	1	Bgn.	Mary Wilkins	265	Nickerson	Ropes	
				FRENCH.			
Feb.	14	Bk.	Mont Bearn	198	Vires	Bertarelli & Co.	
Feb.	28	Sp.	Don Quichotte	389	Boutfol	Llavallol & Sons.	
Mar	4	Sp.	Salazes	315	Chauvain	Llavallol & Sons.	
Mar	27	Bk.	Pierre Alexandre	248	Thibeaud	Charavel	
Mar	27	Sp.	Jean d'Arc	297	Gainement	Guillot & Co.	
Mar	28	Bg.	Cornelie	207	Laniga	Etcheverrie	
				SPANISH.			
Dec.	22	Bg.	Joven Eduardo	260	Sensat	Meyrelles.	
Jan.	5	Bk.	Dos Amigos	213	Isasi	Martinez & Sons	
Jan.	6	Bgn.	Paca	—	——	E Ochoa & Co	
Jan.	8	Pol.	Polka	224	Austrich	Marninez & Sons.	
Jan.	9	Bk.	Genero	250	Perez	Ochoa & Co.	
Jan.	22	Pol.	Union	173	J. Crens	J. C. Meyrelles.	
Jan.	24	Bg.	Siro	234	Bertrand	Martinez and Sons	
Feb.	1	Bk.	Lasarte	225	Albizu	Allende & Co.	
Mar	5	Bg.	José Leon	—	——	Arango & Co.	
Mar	6	Bg.	Julito	—	——	Buxareo & Co.	
April	3	Pol.	Antonio Maria	228	Mataro	Llavallol & Sons.	
				SARDINIAN.			
Jan.	12	Bg.	Lia	157	Siccardo	Pietranera.	
Feb.	10	Bg.	Concezione	132	Chiazza	B. Delfino.	
Feb.	10	Bg.	Alfieri	254	Marchese	Caprile.	
Mar	21	Bg.	Pietro	201	Casanova	Guillot & Co.	
Mar	25	Bg.	Lariano	200	Questa	Corti & Co.	
Mar	27	Pol.	Sacra Familia	85	Podesta	Giovanni	
April	1	Bg.	Camila	242	Vasallo	Delfino	
				BRAZILIAN.			
Mar	2	Bgn.	Guilhermina	157	Cardia	Meyrelles.	
Mar	3	Bg.	Esperanza	200	Mendez	Arango & Co.	
Mar	16	Bg.	Copernico	—	——	——	
Mar	23	Bg.	Aguia da Plata	202	Rino	Sousa	
Mar	25	Bk.	Generosa	—	——	Ramos	
Mar	27	Bgn.	Pelicano	136	Gonzalez	Roza	
				SWEDISH.			
Feb.	12	Bg.	Seth	—	Wiberg	Bieber & Co.	
				HANNOVERIANS.			
Jan.	9	Sp.	Norga	500	Solberg	J. Rick. & Co.	Akyab
				BELGIAN.			
Mar	9	Bk.	Progres	271	Vulhopp	Bornefeld & Co.	Antwerp
Jan.	20	Bg.	Plantin	280	Frudden	Arango & Co.	
				DANISH.			
Feb.	16	Bgn.	Mathilde	170	Tooslury	Rosenthal & Co.	